

## Israeli jets for Austria

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25, (R) — An Austrian delegation will arrive here Monday to complete negotiations for the purchase of 24 Israeli-made Kfir fighter aircraft, Israel Aviation Industry (IAI) sources said today.

The sources said the deal was almost finalised. The Kfir (lion cub) is built around a French Mirage airframe and uses F-4 Phantom engines.

The Kfir, including pilot training and technical support, sells at \$4.5 million an aircraft.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

## Standard Time to restart

AMMAN. — Prime Minister, Mr. Mudar Badran Wednesday issued a decree signalling the return to Standard Time. The change will take effect the midnight ushering in the first day of the holy month of Ramadan. Clocks should be set back 60 minutes.

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## Khleifawi starts official talks here

AMMAN, (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday noon received at the Royal Hashemite Court Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Halim Khaddam for talks on further steps to consolidate Jordanian-Syrian coordination, and the current Arab situation.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf were present at the meeting, as well as Minister of Court Mr. Amer Khammash.

The Syrian delegation led by Mr. Khleifawi arrived here by plane Wednesday morning to attend the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee being held to review and assess steps achieved to date and future projects included in the integration scheme being implemented by the two countries.

Later at noon, Major-General Khleifawi and the Syrian delegation, including Minister of Economy and Planning Mohammad Al Imadi, Minister of Planning George Houranleh and Governor of the Syrian Central Bank Nassouh Daqqa.

In a speech he delivered at the airport, Mr. Khleifawi expressed his pleasure at being among his "brothers" and conveyed the greetings of the Syrian people to the people of Jordan.

"We shall try to solve," he said, "any obstacles facing integration, and pave the way for the meeting of His Majesty King Hussein and President Hafez Assad. This phase in our history is but the beginning of our struggle to achieve the long sought unity, target and hope of all Arabs," he concluded.



King Hussein meets Wednesday with Premier Khleifawi (centre) and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. (JNA photos).

In the evening, the joint committee held its meetings at the prime ministry building, presided over by the prime ministers of both countries.

Mr. Badran welcomed Mr. Khleifawi on his first visit to Jordan, and expressed hopes that such meetings between both countries would lead to further integration between both countries.

In a reply statement, the Syrian prime minister stated that both teams would work as one for the

benefit of both people to fulfil their hopes for a better life.

The joint committee then reviewed the work of the special bilateral committees that have been set up and the needed steps to set up more such productive committees in the future.

The two sides discussed bilateral trade exchanges and noted that at Syria and Jordan are among the few Arab countries to implement the statutes of the Arab Common Market.

The question of industrial coordination and means of fostering integration between the development plans of both countries was also discussed.

Telecommunication and transport matters were also dealt with, especially air services between the two countries and plans to extend the cooperation of the Jordanian and Syrian airlines to international routes in addition to having a unified civil aviation law and the establishment of a joint air academy.

The committee further adopted the recommendations of the special committees regarding transport and transit trade, mass media, cultural exchanges and the financial, touristic and external representation agreements.



Premiers Badran (right) and Khleifawi greet each other at Amman airport Wednesday.

## D'Estaing replaces Chirac by Raymond Barre

PARIS, Aug. 25, (R). — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the hard-driving Gaullist leader who led the French government for two years, resigned today and was replaced by Foreign Trade Minister Raymond Barre.

M. Barre, 52, a skilled economist who has served as vice-president of the European Common Market Commission, has no political affiliations.

His nomination as premier by President Giscard d'Estaing signalled the French leader's intention of playing a more direct role in running the government and implementing his controversial reform policies.

A presidential spokesman said M. Barre would formally take over on Friday from M. Chirac, who resigned because of growing political differences with the president.

A new government is also expected to be announced on Friday after consultations between M. Giscard d'Estaing and his new premier.

M. Chirac's departure brings down the curtain on two decades of Gaullist power at the top level of French government.

France has had a Gaullist prime minister ever since General de Gaulle returned to office in 1958.

Speaking to reporters on the steps of the Elysee Presidential Palace, M. Barre said the major objectives of his government would be to combat inflation and stabilise the French currency, which has plunged in value by almost 10 per cent against the U.S. dollar this year in the face of serious French economic problems.

M. Barre is little known in France though he has some stature in Europe. He entered the government as foreign trade minister in January after serving from 1967 to 1972 as vice-president of the E.E.C. Commission, the community's administrative government.

The choice of premier underlines President Giscard d'Estaing's faith in Europe. But more significantly, it shows his determination to downgrade Gaullist influence in running domestic policy.

It was the clash between M. Chirac's loyalty to the Gaullists and his loyalty to the president which led to his departure, a move which had been a matter of intense speculation for weeks.

M. Barre set the economic battle as an absolute priority.

"This action is necessary to enable our country to play its proper role in Europe and the world," he stated.

## Gulf ministers set New York meeting

KUWAIT, Aug. 25, (R). — The foreign ministers of Iran and the seven Gulf Arab states are to meet in New York when they go there in September to attend the General Assembly of the United Nations, according to the Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Qais Al Zawawi.

Mr. Zawawi, who left here today for London after a three-day official visit, said last night that this was agreed at a meeting with the Kuwaiti foreign minister.

The Gulf ministers were due to meet in the Omani capital, Muscat, earlier this month but postponed their meeting at the last moment for further consultations.

Mr. Zawawi said the New York meeting would discuss regional security issues and economic coordination among Gulf states. A further meeting was expected to be held in Muscat, he added. In an earlier statement in Kuwait, he said Iranian troops will stay in Oman until neighbouring South Yemen gives proof of its good intentions.

[Continued on page 6]

## All Lebanese eyes turn to Arab League initiative

BEIRUT, Aug. 25, (Agencies) — The shelling of residential neighbourhoods here today as a prelude to a new Arab League peace plan, but fighting spread late the day along the front splitting Beirut in two.

Conservative leaders were scheduled to examine the peace plan on Friday in a meeting with Arab League emissary Dr. Hassan Sahri Al Kholi. The plan was to be submitted to leftist and Palestinian leaders later. The procedure would replace yesterday's report of a meeting of all fighting factions on Friday.

A source close to Mr. Kholi said the plan called for a series of moves spread over a three-month period.

A halt in fighting was to be followed by gradual withdrawal of the various armed forces, starting with the disputed mountains to the east of the capital.

Syrian soldiers would pull back from the mountains too, and Palestinian soldiers would return to their camps. Arab League forces would occupy sensitive positions.

But Ibrahim Kheilat, head of the Independent Nasserite movement called on Lebanese leftists to "resist any form of humiliating solution or reconciliation."

Bechir Gemayel, commander of the militia of the conservative Phalangist Party, charged that the recent mobilisation order for all Palestinian men was "irrefutable proof of Palestinian determination to escalate militarily and liquidate the Lebanese people."

Dr. Kholi returned here yesterday after a 10-day trip to Cairo and Damascus. His return was seen as evidence he believed there were new grounds for optimism—a rare commodity in Lebanon after the failure of 54 ceasefires, the last three organised under Arab League auspices.

Beirut had largely a calm night and morning after the commander of Arab League forces negotiated with leaders of both sides yesterday to persuade them to stop bombarding residential areas of the capital.

But artillery bombardment of the Ashrafieh neighbourhood in southeastern Beirut resumed late today, in spite of the agreement yesterday, a Lebanese conservative radio reported.

Intermittent mortar fire on residential neighbourhoods also took place today, the radio reported.

A rightist radio broadcast also reported fighting today in the southeast suburbs and around the



RACE FOR COVER — A leftist militiaman races for cover as comes under fire from rightists during fierce close range fight in downtown Beirut Wednesday (A.P. wirephoto).

villages of Kfarshima and Hadath, overlooking the capital on heights to the southeast.

Rockets and field artillery boomed on the mountain front further east, in particular around Aintoura, Mtein, Bois de Boulogne and Ain Safsaf, the radio added.

In northern Lebanon, artillery duels were reported between the leftist-held city of Tripoli and the rightist bastion at Zghorta to the northeast.

It has been virtually impossible to obtain information about the situation in Tripoli, except from the rival radios.

[Continued on page 6]

## Sadat accepts nomination to serve second term

CAIRO, Aug. 25, (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today accepted to serve another six-year term as president and said Egypt faced a new stage of struggle, resolution and sacrifice.

The Egyptian parliament unanimously nominated the president for a second term earlier today. He will face a public referendum September 16, but his election is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Sadat, 57, became president in 1970 and has no serious rivals for office. His present term expires this October.

The president was given a standing ovation when he rose to make a 15-minute speech to accept the nomination.

"Frankly I tell you that I believed that one term of office was enough... but destiny wanted me to carry on," he said.

He promised to continue the country's new open-door policy which has seen Cairo strengthen ties with the non-communist world as relations with the Soviet Union soured in recent years. In an interview published before the vote, Mr. Sadat said he was willing to run greater risks before to achieve true peace in Israel.

He said he was ready to the Israeli government all the aramities it wished in exchange for a withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, but he would not accept Israeli imposed conditions.

In an interview published in the independent weekly Al Sa'a today President Sadat, last year threatened to quit. "I want peace, I am willing to take risks, as I have already done. Mr. Sadat said he would prefer to negotiate with former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, than with her successor, Yitzhak Rabin.

Mrs. Meir was "the biggest Israeli hawk" but was capable taking courageous decisions whereas Mr. Rabin was "very weak," he said.

Mr. Sadat said the 28-year state of war with Israel would end until the Geneva peace conference reconvened.

The first step, he said, was Israel to retreat to the front that existed before the June 1967 war. "Egypt will agree to all guarantees sought by Tel Aviv but will also seek the same guarantees on its side," he said.

The second phase of a global peace agreement, he went on, was "to treat the Palestinian problem as political, and to allow the PLO to participate in the peace process."

[Continued on page 6]

## Zulus go on rampage; slay, rape fellow-blacks

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 25, (R). — Mobs of Zulus went on the rampage in the township of Soweto today, hacking at fellow-blacks with clubs and axes and sending families fleeing in terror.

According to unofficial counts at least 19 people have been killed and hundreds wounded in Soweto since the violence broke on Monday.

Black reporters and other witnesses in the township reported nightmare scenes in Soweto as the Zulus formed into mobs, sometimes 1,000 strong, armed with clubs, knives, pangas (cane cutters) and axes.

They broke into homes and attacked families. Men were slashed with pangas and girls were dragged away screaming. There were several reports of rape.

The Zulus, mostly single men working on labouring jobs in Johannesburg, appeared to be leading a backlash against militants who have been trying to enforce a strike by Soweto's 200,000 workers who commute to jobs in white areas of Johannesburg.

On Monday there were clashes between Zulu workers, who tend to keep to themselves as a group, and youths who tried to force them to stay away from work.

Zulu anger exploded yesterday when some returned to Soweto from Johannesburg and found their hostel ablaze.

Yelling Zulu war cries, they



IRATE RESIDENTS — Zulu hostel residents armed with knobkerries and fighting sticks mass near their hostel in Soweto Wednesday. The hostel had been set ablaze by other blacks. (A.P. wirephoto).

stormed through the Orlando West and Meadowlands districts on an orgy of violence that raged on today, witnesses said.

Men, women and children fled for safety. Newspapers today carried pictures of two men who were overrun by the mobs and axed to death.

Police opened fire today to break up marauding gangs, believed to be Zulus.

Police said two blacks were shot dead. Unofficial reports put the fatalities at three.

Black reporters said the police—black and white alike—were stood by watching last night while the Zulus attacked their fellow-blacks. One reporter said the police took the side of the Zulus, but police denied it.

Justice Minister James Kruger, who has shouldered the burden of the black violence that has rocked South Africa since June, claiming more than 250 lives, told reporters: "I frankly think the situation will calm itself now, since black people realise there is a strong backlash."

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# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily  
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## The U.S. election - 3

Jimmy Carter has taken a position on the Middle East that is 100 per cent in line with the position of the Israeli government. He expounded his position most clearly in a speech he gave in June to Jewish leaders in Elizabeth, New Jersey, a position on which he has amplified slightly since then. The cornerstone of Carter's stated policy to date is that the United States is unequivocally and fully committed to the preservation of Israel, or, as he put it, "the survival of Israel is not a political issue, it is a moral imperative."

But by coming out so strong behind Israel as he has done, Mr. Carter has shown explicitly that Israel is very much a political issue, and in his case, it is to him an important issue. Mr. Carter says the U.S. should give Israel whatever diplomatic, military and financial support it needs to survive; he warns the Soviet Union against interfering in the Middle East, and says the U.S. should maintain a strong deterrent military presence in the East Mediterranean; he calls on the Arabs to make a long list of concessions to bring peace to the Middle East; and he generally feels that the United States should give unlimited support to Israel so that it could "pursue peace from a position of strength and confidence." All in all, Jimmy Carter, like many other presidential candidates before him, has found it expedient, perhaps crucial, to come out fully in support of Israel. His sole vague reference to the Palestinians is that there is a need to take the Palestinians into account in some future settlement, that the Israelis "are sensitive" to this, and that there is a strong "humanitarian" aspect to the Palestinian question. He does not say whether he feels there is a question of denied national rights involved in the Palestinian situation, and in his statements since early 1976 he has usually omitted any reference to the Palestinians. During 1975, he would mention the Palestinian factor more frequently. This year, he does not. When he does, it is only in terms of his "humanitarian" concern.

His strong pro-Israeli stand is not a function of his long-held beliefs on the Middle East, or part of any miraculous conversion in his personal beliefs. It is testament to his sudden need to court that decisive and strategic segment of voters in America that is conveniently known as the Jewish vote.

Mr. Carter is very much in the same position that George McGovern was in 1972. Both McGovern and Carter are candidates who have come from outside the mainstream of the Democratic Party, and thus have had to work hard to win the allegiance, votes and financial and organisational support of such traditional segments of the Democratic Party as the labour unions, the ethnic blocks, the blacks and the Jews, to name only the most prominent. Richard Nixon successfully won over some of these long-time Democrats in 1972, making particularly strong showings among Jews, labour union members and ethnics (in many cases, with overlapping among the last two groups).

Mr. Carter finds himself in the position of having to woo back some of these votes. While he has successfully won widespread black support, he needs now to work hard at winning the votes of Jews and the labour movements, which is the main reason he chose Mr. Mondale as his vice presidential candidate.

The Jews in America, as the 1972 election showed, do not necessarily vote as a monolithic bloc. But they are a group of voters to whom the issue of American support of Israel is paramount, and to whom the candidates' stands on this single issue can often determine which candidate gets heavy Jewish backing. Though changes in the electoral laws in the U.S. have dulled the financial power of the Jewish community during election campaigns, the Jewish vote is still of particular and inordinate importance because it is strategically grouped in the series of mostly northern industrial states that are so vital to both candidates. Mr. Carter will not win in November unless he wins several of these states, which include New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts and California.

It is now clear from many in-depth voter surveys that Mr. Carter will have to wage a hard campaign in the northeast, the midwest and the west, and that he makes a weak showing among Jewish (and Catholic) voters. If he can be sure of having Jewish support in these key states, he would be freed in large part to wage his campaign in other strategic regions as the west and the border states.

The problem for Carter is that during the primary season he had conceded the Jewish vote to Henry Jackson and the name of Hubert Humphrey. Now that he has won the nomination, he finds himself with no organisational support among Jews, and the Jews are proving to be one of those identifiable voting blocs whose support would be a key factor in his winning the election. It is incorrect to say that Mr. Carter cannot win without the Jews. Nixon had always shown this to be false. But it is accurate this year to say that Carter would breathe a lot easier, and would have a significantly, perhaps decisively, better chance of winning, if he could count on the bulk of the Jewish vote going to him.

Mr. McGovern realised this in 1972 and set out to court the Jewish vote. He failed. Carter is doing the same thing this year, and this is why he has come out enthusiastically behind Israel in the manner that he has.

It is not a moral issue; it is a political imperative.

## Trudeaus visit Petra, Kerak

AMMAN, (JNA) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his wife Wednesday visited Kerak castle and the city of Petra.

They were accompanied on their visit by Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat, who briefed them on the history of the two sites.

Later, the minister held a luncheon at Petra in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Trudeau.

## Arab League receives Jordanian memorandum

CAIRO. — The Arab League Secretary-General Wednesday received a memorandum from the Jordanian government about its wish to include Mr. Rifai's candidacy for discussion at the League's meeting due to be convened in September.

The memorandum states that the question of Mr. Rifai's candidacy has been communicated to all Arab countries.

JNA sources here learnt that the League had asked the Jordanian government about its wish to include Mr. Rifai's candidacy for discussion at the League's meeting due to be convened in September.

Mr. Riyad, sources added, will begin to send letters to the Arab countries in November concerning the subject of nominating a new Secretary-General who will be chosen at the Arab League's meeting in March 1977.

## NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Wednesday received Kuwait's ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fawwaz

Abu Al Ghanam Wednesday received Jordan's ambassadors to Egypt, Syria, and West Germany, in addition to the Jordanian permanent representative at the U.N. in Geneva and the United Arab Emirates' charge d'affaires in Amman.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian dailies Wednesday analysed Premier Mudar Badran's policy statement which he addressed to the Jordanian people Tuesday in the absence of a sitting Parliament—which one paper hoped would only be a temporary phenomenon.

Al Rai thinks that since the people are the ultimate source of legislative authority, there was no objection to the government committing itself to the people and inviting citizens to express their viewpoints and issue their judgement freely.

Describing the policy statement as indicative of the government's intention to carry out business-like activity, the paper suggests the government should quickly start off with its programmes. Although rashness is "more often than not an uncommendable procedure, our people can tolerate a mistake in a swift movement..." the paper states.

Al Rai also puts on record Premier Badran's pledges to weed out from the society such evils as bribery, racketeering and business immorality, and to tackle the causes of high prices. All these "parasites", the paper says, tend to hinder our progress towards constructive development.

Al Dustour thinks that the press has a great responsibility to shoulder. It must help deepen the principles of teamwork, supervision and cooperation in the administrative process, besides offering constructive criticism and sound guidance.

Al Shaab thinks that Premier Badran's policy statement on local, Arab and international fields emphasises two basic facts: first, the continuity of administration in this country, in the sense that the new government comes to complete what the outgoing government had already accomplished.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	589.0	595.0
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	134.2	134.6
German mark	131.8	134.6
Iraqi dinar	962.0	970.0
Syrian pound	81.6	81.9
Egyptian pound	480.0	492.0
Lebanese pound	104.4	106.1
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	84.0

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## Dr. Muasher invited JSMC starts Damascus meet

AMMAN. — The Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Rajai Muasher Wednesday received an invitation to attend the opening ceremony of the Teheran International Fair to be opened there on November 19.

Jordan will participate in the fair by exhibiting a number of Jordanian industrial products.

## Prices down by 2.5%

AMMAN. — The general price level in July 1976 registered a slight decrease of 2.5 per cent as compared to the same period of last year, a department of statistics release said Wednesday.

The reason for this slight change is due to a decrease of 5.2 per cent in the price level of foodstuffs during the said period.

## Developer of Aqaba port revisits Jordan

One of the most prominent former experts of the United Nations Technical Assistance and a great friend of Jordan, Mr. Bohdan Nagorski arrived recently in Amman for a short visit as an independent Port Consultant. In the past he has spent a long time in Jordan as chief advisor on the development of a modern port in Aqaba. He selected the site for the port, prepared general plans for all port facilities, and helped to organise port administration and port operations in an efficient and highly successful way.

At present Mr. Nagorski is carrying out a thorough study of port congestions, especially in the Middle East, and of means to reduce their damaging effects. In Jordan he is assisting private shipping interests in creating temporary facilities in Aqaba for un-

loading some import cargoes outside of the overcrowded port area.

He visited Aqaba last week and had a long and friendly conference with the Director-General of the port, General Mahmoud Shab-sough. Upon his return to Amman, he was received by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Mahmoud Hawamda, to whom he reported his impressions about the present situation in the port of Aqaba.

In addition to his previous work in Jordan, Mr. Nagorski acted as senior port advisor in several developing countries, Greece, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Congo, and Brunei, Borneo, partly also in Lebanon. The International Association of Ports published his book on Port Problems in Developing Countries which became a standard manual on port planning and port organisation. He is widely considered as a leading international specialist in his field. His present home is in New York.

## Romania offers housing assistance

AMMAN (JNA) — The Romanian government has expressed its readiness to establish low-cost housing projects in Jordan in accordance with international cost specifications and relative to the average individual income in the kingdom.

The Romanian government also expressed its readiness to send a delegation to Jordan to study the feasibility of such a project.

The offer came in a Romanian memorandum recently received by the Jordanian government.

ing and port organisation. He is widely considered as a leading international specialist in his field. His present home is in New York.



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Channel 3 & 6:	9.00 Quiz programme
6.00 Quran	9.45 Play
6.15 Cartoons	
6.30 Children's programme	Channel 6:
7.00 The cop and the kid	7.30 News in Hebrew
8.00 News in Arabic	7.45 Varieties
	8.30 Sixth sense
Channel 3:	9.30 Feature film
7.30 Science and life	10.00 News in English
8.30 Arabic series	10.15 Cont. of feature

## Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
10.00 Cairo (EA)	9.00 Cairo (EA)
10.30 Rome	9.30 Dhahran
11.00 Cairo	9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
	9.40 Kuwait
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.30 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca	12.20 Deir Al Zor, Damascus (SA)
12.35 London (BA)	15.05 Aqaba (SA)
13.00 Aqaba (SA)	17.45 Cairo
13.30 Paris	18.45 Copenhagen, Vienna
15.45 Damascus (SA)	19.15 Rome
16.00 Dubai	19.15 London
20.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	21.00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
21.00 Kuwait	21.20 Riyadh (SAA)
22.30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SAA)	

## Market Prices

Apples (golden): 100—130	Apples (starken): 130—170	Apples (double red): 110—140
Bell pepper: 70—90	Bananas: 150—200	Cauliflower: 120—170
Carrots: 70—90	Cucumbers (small): 150—180	Cucumbers (large): 70—100
Eggplant (small): 80—100	Eggplant (large): 40—60	Figs: 140—160
Green beans: 100—130	Garlic (dry) (large): 90—110	Grapes (green): 80—120
Grapes (black): 50—90	Hot pepper: 200—220	Lemon (yellow): 100—150
Lemon (green): 70—110	Marrow (small): 140—170	Marrow (regular): 70—90
Muskmelon: 90—120	Orange: 70—100	Onion (dry) imported: 90—110
Onion (white): 40—65	Okra (red): 120—160	Okra (green): 160—200
Potatoes (local): 100—150	Potatoes (imported): 100—150	Peaches (large): 200—250
Pears (large): 200—250	Pears (small): 100—140	Tomatoes: 70—80
Spinach: 40—60	String beans: 100—120	Water melon (large): 70
Water melon (small): 40	Wild cucumbers: 60—80	

## Radio

(On 656 KHZ)	
7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	News reel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (Part I)
1.00	News summary
1.03	Pop session (Part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
2.30	Doctor at large
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Special feature
5.30	Pop session (Part III)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Pop music U.S.A.
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	News reel
7.30	Sign off

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Dr. Jameel Zuhoi Marakah (37824)	
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# Jimmy Carter: How does his past record as governor stand?

This second of five articles on Jimmy Carter, the Democratic presidential nominee, by the Christian Science Monitor's Atlanta-based Southern bureau chief, covers the Carter record as governor of Georgia from 1971 to 1974—a period which could serve as one of the best clues to his possible performance as president.

By John Dillia  
ATLANTA, G.A. (CSM). — Depending on one's politics, there are three versions of Jimmy Carter's brief, but meteoric, record as a campaigner and office holder.

— The Jimmy Carter version, trumpeted in TV ads and campaign flyers, depicts the new Democratic nominee as a brilliant innovator who saved millions of dollars for Georgia.

— The Lester Maddox version, from the most hostile Carter critic, charges that all those claims of savings and efficiency are utter poppycock.

— The "neutral" version, from dozens of Georgians acquainted with Mr. Carter, which depicts his record as controversial, innovative, and progressive, but with savings difficult to substantiate.

The Carter record as governor probably provides one of the best barometers about the kind of president he would be.

Mr. Carter barnstormed the country for 17 months as a presidential candidate with the message that he knew the secret of efficient, effective government.

His official campaign brochure claims: "When I was elected governor, we had 300 state agencies. We abolished all but 22 of them, and set up a simple system that cut administrative costs by 50 per cent."

He promised to apply the same cost-cutting techniques in Washington.

Former Governor Maddox, who presided over the Georgia Senate during the Carter term, calls Mr. Carter a power grabber, and asserts:

"No governor has ever ... cut administrative costs 50 per cent in this state or any other state. It isn't possible... Administrative costs actually went up about 70 per cent."

Georgians outside both the Maddox and Carter camps say generally that Mr. Carter was a striking innovator. He dived into executive reorganization with energy not seen in 40 years. He shook up the budgeting system, reformed court procedures.

But on the Carter claims of 50 per cent savings, they say, "No one really knows."

A few days ago Georgia Gov. George Busbee, who succeeded Mr. Carter in office, said:

"When I took office the Department of Human Resources was an organizational nightmare." Human Resources, keystone of the Carter reorganization, was "under attack from both legislators and citizens for doing an inadequate job."

Reaction to Mr. Busbee was swift. Mayor Maynard Jackson of Atlanta retorted that "reorganization was a dramatic breakthrough, a bold and innovative improvement and an enlightened administrative move."

The Busbee-Jackson exchange showed just how befuddling the Carter record can be. Both men are Carter supporters.

Nevertheless, talks with dozens of people who have put their lens on the Carter record make certain conclusions possible in the areas of honesty in government, reorganization, leadership, and judicial reform:

## Honesty in Government

Governor Carter was blasted as stubborn, ruthless, uncompromising, and downright mean by some opponents. But he enjoyed an apparently scandal-free administration.

The governor picked people of reasonably good abilities, say observers. And he didn't hesitate to reach beyond his circle of friends and acquaintances to get qualified people.

Though he has been under intense public scrutiny for six years—four as governor, two as candidate—he has never been charged with using public office for personal gain.

## Reorganization

This is a more elusive subject. The Carter campaign has made sweeping claims of achievement during his tenure in the state capital. The most important claims revolve around his hard-won victories to reorganise the executive branch.

Reorganization—a dry, technical issue—has about as much vocal appeal as an election for dogcatcher in Toombs County, Georgia. But Mr. Carter sees it as the key to unlock efficiency in government—both state and federal.

Perhaps the most thorough, impartial analysis of Mr. Carter's Georgia record on reorganization has been made by Dr. T. M. Simpson III, as associate professor of political science at the University of Tennessee.

In 1972, Dr. Simpson launched a study of governors' offices in six Southern states.

"Georgia's was the most exciting governor's office I came to," he said in an interview with the Christian Science Monitor. "So the next year, I focussed on Carter's contributions to state administration... Ever since then I've been coming back to Atlanta" for further study.

"I think Carter is a very able administrator," he says. "He's extremely hard-working, he picks reasonably able people, he backs them up, gives them a sense of motion and adventure so that they work hard, too."

"He has a vision of all state government being united in one cause—service to all the people. He espouses the doctrine that special interests are legitimate, but that they aren't as important as the general interest of the public interest."

"He tries to make (state employees) feel that they aren't first and foremost members of the Transportation Department or the Agriculture Department or the Human Resources Department... They are all members of one state government serving one group of citizens."

"It makes for a government that is not only efficient and economical, to the extent you can calculate these things... but it also is responsive to the people. He tries to... make it simpler for people to find out where they could get the government to help them."

Those are some of the good things. But Dr. Simpson has doubts about Mr. Carter's claims for 50 per cent savings.

"I think Carter's vulnerable at that point. I don't understand why he does it because I don't think he needs to. There are so many good things about reorganization that I don't think he needs to make such claims."

The Carter claims about reorganization have buzzed like a gnat around the campaign for months. He also claims to have chopped the number of state agencies from 300 to 22.

Are these just number games? Was the change really that impressive?

Probably less attention would be spent on these questions if Mr. Carter hadn't made parallel claims never to lie, never to mislead. That self-appointed image of "Mr. Clean" riles opponents and sends journalists searching for a "fatal" flaw.

It has been asked:

1. Were 278 agencies "abolished," as Mr. Carter claims—or only merged into 22 "super" departments?

"There's no real easy answer to that one," says Dr. Simpson. "Carter tends to simplify... Most of those 300 departments were already so tiny that any compression didn't mean all that much."

"But it did mean something in Human Resources, where he put together Welfare and Public Health. Welfare workers and doctors don't mix much better than oil and water."

Al Burruss, speaker pro tem of the Georgia House of Representatives, says "there were many, many agencies that weren't even functioning."

Jody Powell, a top Carter aide, has responded to the criticism that the governor merely consolidated state agencies under umbrella super-agencies.

That charge, he says, is false. "Dozens of agencies, boards, and bureaus were simply and completely abolished. Others... were totally and completely merged (and) are virtually unrecognizable," Mr. Powell contends.

In one of his reports on the Carter record, Dr. Simpson concluded that of the 300 agencies, boards, and bureaus, "some... were abolished, some were transferred, some were merged so thoroughly as to lose independent identity, and some were assigned to departments for administrative purposes."

2. Was reorganization an improvement in efficiency and service?

The candidate claims "unbelievable savings" resulted. At the same time, state services were vastly increased, he says.

Governor Busbee, however, complains that the largest of Mr. Carter's creations, the Human Resources Department, had "unnecessary layers of management, lack of accountability, unclear lines of authority, confused job definitions, (and) inadequate administrative procedures..."

Many of these problems, judging by subsequent statements, have persisted.

Even so, Governor Busbee says the Carter plan was needed.

"These changes were good," he says. "But they have to be perfected... It's the nitty-gritty, the nuts-and-bolts of putting it together that's difficult... Anything big takes time."

Then he adds: "It's a lot easier to draw those lines on a chart than to make it work."

From interviews with a number of officials, it becomes apparent that the Carter plan did bring



Early in his term as governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter signs a bill into law.

ing savings in certain areas—like centralized computer and printing systems. And it did instill some state workers with new spirit.

3. Is Jimmy Carter inflating his claims?

This question is often answered reluctantly by state officials. They point out that Georgia government hadn't been reworked in 40 years. Governor Carter labored hard at it and did what most say was a good job.

But after studying Mr. Carter's campaign pamphlet, most say his broad claims are oversimplified, exaggerated, and misleading.

Leadership  
"Jimmy Carter doesn't holler a lot, and he's small of stature," observes Georgia Attorney General Arthur K. Bolton. Mr. Carter is so soft-spoken that lots of people underestimate him, Mr. Bolton says.

Morris Udall underestimated him. So did George Wallace, Henry Jackson, Hubert Humphrey, George McGovern—and a lot of political wise men.

When he was serving as governor of Georgia, he didn't make much noise, either. This reporter, who covered Mr. Carter during most of his four years as governor, can recall being asked often: "Just what has Carter done, anyway? You'd hardly know he was there."

That sort of general reaction led Dr. Simpson to conclude tentatively at the outset of his studies that Governor Carter lacked a certain "touch" in his dealings with the public.

"If most Georgians would ra-

ther see their governor ride a bicycle or a mule backwards (a reference to Governor Maddox) than not see him at all, then Carter may have given insufficient attention to the aesthetic qualities of his... performance," Dr. Simpson once wrote.

Now the professor isn't so sure. Governor Carter's overwhelming victory in the presidential primary in Georgia (84 per cent of the vote) indicates he may have touched more people than most observers thought.

His soft-spoken manner, his appointments of blacks to higher office, his emphasis on delivery of services may have affected more Georgians than most people realized, Dr. Simpson says.

When Governor Maddox stood for re-election after the Carter term, a moderate candidate with Carter backing won easily.

## Judicial Reform

One area where Mr. Carter may deserve more kudos than he gets is judicial reform.

One set of reforms involved changing laws. The other revised the way the governor selects judges.

Before the end of his term, Carter had fostered law eventually took Georgia's organized courts and put into a unified system.

In addition, Mr. Carter's own initiative, changed judges were selected. By order, he set up a 14-member selection commission to potential judges.

Henry Bowden, an Atlanta lawyer, headed that commission. Mr. Carter.

"Every time he'd appoint those we recommended," Bowden.

"He never told us at to put somebody on there he was a friend, or said a man, or a black, or a or anything," He just said to give him the five to le."

Mr. Carter's judicial have carried forward in current administration, considered among his standing achievements.

Next: The Jimmy Carter body knows.

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هكذا من الاصل



## N.C.O club purchased K. press criticism upsets Arab property buyers

LONDON, Aug. 25, (R). — Arab rear and the square gardens, onrs are purchasing an historic commissioned officers club in which once had Queen Beth as its patron.

Edward Terrell, chairman of the charity which runs the Queen Club in Dorset Square, London, said yesterday "essential people from Kuwait" agreed to pay more than \$3,000 for the club buildings.

The purchase includes the club and three adjoining Queen houses listed as historic by Ministry of Environment, alth with two more houses in the

## F gold auction affected by drop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, (R). — Deterred by the sharp fall in price of gold, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is go-ahead with the third in its series of gold auctions designed to help the world's poorer nations.

IMF said yesterday that it kept to its original plan to hold its third auction on September 14 and offer 780,000 Troy ounces of gold.

There had been widespread speculation in world financial markets that the IMF might decide to cancel the sale or reduce the amount on offer because of the sharp drop in gold prices in the two months.

IMF is now selling for about an ounce, a drop of about 14 per cent since the second IMF auction in July.

IMF intends to sell a total of 780,000 ounces in 16 separate auctions. On the IMF's books, gold is valued at \$42.22 an ounce—the official price—and it is the profits from the auction that give financial aid to the poorest nations.

## Will U.S. withdrawal from S. Korea prevent explosion?



The state of relations between North and South Korea... as senior Red Cross delegates from North and South meet after the recent incident at Panmunjom.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — The 23rd anniversary of the end of the Korean war fell last month, but the Korean peninsula still is one of the powder keg areas of the world, with the United States sitting on top of the keg.

North and South Korea, each big enough to rank as a middle-sized country of the world, are squared off against each other in bitter hostility.

They are armed to the teeth, with about a million men together under arms and another 2 million as trained reserves. Shooting incidents occur from time to time along the border, and not far away is stationed an American division, so placed as inevitably to involve the United States, should war break out again.

Around Korea are grouped in close proximity three other of the largest nations in the world — China, the Soviet Union, and Japan — all of which have fought over Korea in the past and distrust one another today. The situation is not reassuring.

It is high time to take stock of what has happened in Korea and

racy and freedom of speech against native military rule.

Other borrowings from the United States, however, have been less desirable. The arm of government most repressive of the freedoms of Koreans both at home and abroad is the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, named after its American counterpart.

Generous American aid has bred widespread corruption. And in any case the present dictatorial Korean government is not at all what any American would wish to see in Korea.

The spotty American record is the product of both inattention and a desirable modesty in American aims. The U.S. does not feel that it should try to mastermind the future for any other people. It is ready to aid but not to dictate.

Unfortunately this half-way position breeds confusion. U.S. aid often seems to others like control. Korean liberals are dispirited to see the United States increasing its military support of a regime that has destroyed their freedoms and the beginnings of Korean democracy.

What should the U.S. do now to correct this situation and reduce the dangers to itself and the world?

Clearly the first step is to withdraw its troops and its nuclear weapons from South Korea. If it does not do this it will be continuing to give unconditional support to a regime that it does not believe in and will remain in danger of becoming embroiled in a war there against the wishes of the American people and the best judgement of their government.

The U.S. withdrawal, however, must be accomplished in such a way as not to increase the chances of war in Korea. It does not want a repetition of 1950, when an American pullout helped spark the invasion from the North.

The withdrawal should be gradual and clearly announced in advance, so no shocks occur. The present commitment to South Korea's defence should be replaced by a more general commitment to the peace of the area.

The same sort of commitment should apply to Taiwan when the United States eventually does recognise Peking and consequently must give up its specific defence treaty with the Nationalist regime.

China has clearly indicated that it is not considering military action to regain Taiwan at this time, and neither it nor the Soviet Union has the least desire to go to war over Korea.

The possibility, however vague, of American military reprisals would be a further deterrent to Chinese or Soviet military action, and North Korea would not on its own embark on a military adventure against a larger and probably stronger South, especially if there is even a small possibility of an American military response.

The U.S. withdrawal from Korea also should be accompanied by other more positive moves.

It is the close involvement of China, the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United States in Korea that makes it a much greater danger to world peace than are even less stable areas in Southeast Asia or the other developing regions of the world.

The U.S. should take advantage of its withdrawal to work for a four-power agreement on the neutralisation of Korea from other world tensions, leaving the two Korean regimes to work on their problem of unification without fear of external pressures.

Since the American defence position in Korea often has been described as being basically on behalf of its Japanese ally, withdrawal from Korea also should be accompanied by clear reaffirmations of its commitment to Japan's defence and cooperation with Japan in all fields — a position that spokesmen of both the political parties in the U.S. have recently made clear is an accepted, suprapartisan American stand.

Finally, the withdrawal would permit the U.S. to be more selective in its cooperation with, and aid to, South Korea, so that American influence would be more likely to favour the development of the sort of free and democratic society that most South Koreans hope for and that Americans believe would best contribute to a healthy and stable Korea.

The author, Edwin O. Reischauer, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, is University Professor at Harvard and a specialist in East Asian studies.

## Hague court to settle sea oil dispute between Tunisia, Libya

TUNIS, Aug. 25, (R). — Tunisia and Libya have agreed to take their dispute over the oil-rich continental shelf off their coasts to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

A communique to this effect was published yesterday after Mr. Taha Al Sbarif Ben Amer, minister of state for the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, held brief talks here with President Habib Bourguiba and Prime Minister Al Hadi Noueiri.

The two sides also agreed that Tunisia should send its representative back to Tripoli, in an attempt to normalise relations, strained since March over an alleged Libyan plot to assassinate the Tunisian prime minister.

Until The Hague court gives a ruling on the shelf dispute, the two countries would try to agree on a temporary settlement, the communique said.

Tunisia and Libya have argued over respective rights to the shelf beneath the gulf of Gabes for several years. Tunisia had previously offered to take the dispute to The Hague court but Libya had not replied.

## FBI report: U.S. crime rate up 10%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, (R). — Rape, theft, murder, and assault, went up 10 per cent in the United States in 1975, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said in its annual report yesterday.

Offences against property increased most.

There were 20,510 murders reported, slightly down on 1974, and it was easier to catch murderers than any other serious offenders, the report showed.

Rape offences were up slightly, and men were arrested for five times as many offences as women.

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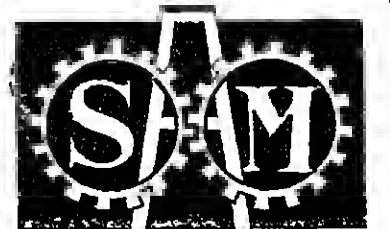
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# America heads towards third century with cultural flowering

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — Thomas Jefferson envisioned a land of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The first two elements of that immortal triad have been assured as firmly as they can be by any political system.

But what about the third element? Creative freedom for artists and cultural opportunity for the rest are two of the things Jefferson meant by that phrase.

One hundred years ago the centennial celebrated the potential of American industry. The bicentennial events brightening the land this year suggest that the nation's third century may herald an unprecedented flowering of the arts.

Before looking ahead, let's turn the pages of history back to 1782, when John Adams wrote to Abigail, his wife:

"I must study politics and war, that my sons may have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy ... in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, music ..."

Almost two centuries later, in 1965, the National Endowment for the Arts was created, largely as a result of public demand. It was established as an independent federal agency to stimulate cultural development all across the country through grants to arts organisations and talented individuals.

In the intervening 11 years, the arts have flourished as never before in America. Was the endowment solely responsible? Of course not.

Without the vast and varied talents of artists and performers and support from the private sector, this impressive cultural growth could not have occurred. But without the federal assistance artists and arts institutions received, the cultural flowering might have been nipped in the bud.

This year (fiscal 1976) the arts endowment's budget is \$82 million — up from zero a little more than decade ago. The agency should continue to grow and to encourage greater artistic endeavour.

This hope is strengthened by an expanding bipartisan congressional majority, by the White House and by a growing constituency of grant recipients and their constituents — audiences and participants

in every art form from architecture to folk arts.

While it is not possible to gauge whether the endowment's growth is keeping pace with the wishes of the public, a Harris survey last year showed that 89 per cent of the nation's adult population (or nearly 130 million people) felt the arts are important to the quality of community life. Also, 64 per cent (more than 93 million) would be willing to pay \$5 for increased governmental support of cultural resources.

Arts attendance and participation is also up, and there are strong indications that people are looking increasingly to the arts for inspiration, entertainment, and release from daily tensions.

So what are the American people striving for in the coming decade, when the endowment will achieve its legal majority?

The goal is to make the arts more widely available to millions of Americans, to preserve the rich cultural heritage for present and future generations, to strengthen cultural organisations and encourage the creative development of the nation's finest talent.

How is this task to be achieved? The answer comes on many fronts.

Modern technology — television videotape and film, radio — offers a broad new avenue for the arts, and the endowment's Public Media Programme is encouraging such endeavours.

Today on television there are stage performances live from New York's Lincoln Center, and a pro-

gramme series that offers the best in American dance. On radio there is a rebirth of drama, and in feature movie houses film shorts are making a comeback. This is a modest but important beginning.

Challenge grants can bring people together on a community-wide basis to accomplish a great deal.

The first grant of this type was made last September to the City of Detroit. Individual citizens, local businesses, large corporations and the municipal government joined in an unprecedented effort to sustain and expand the city's cultural organisations and services.

Direct assistance to state arts councils provides support for local programmes, cultural facilities and activities. The endowment currently provides a block grant (\$205,000 in fiscal 1976) to each state.

This flow should stimulate growth and strengthen ongoing arts programming. It will mean additional funding for the popular Artists-in-Schools and Dance Touring Programmes as well as grants for community arts, architecture, literature, museum and theatre projects.

Americans are concerned with the future of the arts in their country. They are prospering today and the growth trend must be sustained. For in so doing, the communities and people benefit both culturally and economically;

— Arts activities and facilities increase tourism and attract new businesses.

— Cultural organisations stimulate the growth of support indus-

tries for printing, advertising, service, and maintenance.

— People attending cultural events spend approximately 80 per cent more than the cost of a ticket for ancillary services, such as restaurants, taxis, and parking.

However, the role of the endowment takes on added importance on consideration of a recent Ford Foundation study which shows that cultural institutions and artists face an earnings gap that is growing dramatically.

One of the great bicentennial attractions in the nation's capital is the centennial exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution.

This exhibit makes us recall that in 1876 America honoured industry — the steam engines, railroads, all those machines that would take America into her second century and make the country a tremendous industrial power.

Today, all over this country, Americans are using their arts and cultural heritage to celebrate the bicentennial. There are art exhibitions, folk festivals, crafts fairs, concerts, ballet, and theatre.

This is an indication that in the next century America will be moving closer to the dream that was important in the Revolution — to that third inalienable right, a realisation of the dream of the importance of the individual, and the beauty of the human spirit.

The author of this article Nancy Hanks, is chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts in the United States.

## Soviet writer urges more concern for countryside in his books

MOSCOW. (CSM) — A writer should not be "bookish," contends Valentin Rasputin. He should write about the "inner world" of people. And he should act as the conscience of his generation.

The sentiments are not new, perhaps. But they represent a fresh commitment by a new school of Soviet "countryside writers." And they are translated into literature that is among the most widely

acclaimed contemporary writing in the Soviet Union.

Rasputin's countryside is his native Siberia, with its log-cabin villages, its wilderness, and its untamed rivers. His most famous character is a strong woman who hides her husband, a deserter, at the close of World War II. The author's affection for his setting and for his characters is clear.

Nastasya, the heroine of Rasputin's novella, "Live and Remember," raised some eyebrows when she appeared a year and a half ago.

"Why did this woman save Andrei's life at the expense of others?" some readers asked Rasputin indignantly. "Why didn't his wife find the strength to condemn him immediately?"

In an interview Rasputin defended Nastasya and Andrei, however. He says the wounded Andrei as tragic rather than guilty in his haphazard desertion. Rasputin simply could not describe any man loved by the staunch Nastasya "only in black colours," he says. "And generally, no person can be described only in those tones," he adds as an afterthought.

Other countryside writers also have been taken to task in official periodicals for their partiality to backward villages that are due to vanish under industrial progress. But Rasputin argues that roots are essential to humanity. The village should be appreciated for teaching moral and ethical values — such

as care of the aged — that are no longer found in cities, he says.

Rasputin himself was born in a collective-farm village on the Angara River, and his retired mother still prefers to live in her village rather than move to the urban conveniences in Irkutsk.

Rasputin's regret at the extinction of the village will be even more explicit in the new novel he is working on. In it an old settlement is flooded out by the lake of a new dam. His own native village was moved from its original site to the shore of the reservoir of the celebrated Bratsk dam.

More broadly, Rasputin objects to the wholesale spoiling of wilderness in the name of progress.

"I don't quite understand why one generation should destroy the riches that belonged to preceding generations and will belong to future generations," he reasons. And he urges the present generation to heed its conscience or else stand accused in the future.

In spite of his unsteretyped views and the fire they have sometimes drawn, Rasputin has received considerable official recognition. He was admitted to membership in the all-important Writers Union soon after his first book of stories was published in 1967.

"Live and Remember" has been nominated for this year's USSR State Prize, and it has been released by the Soviet Copyright Agency for publication in an English translation in the United States.



Valentin Rasputin

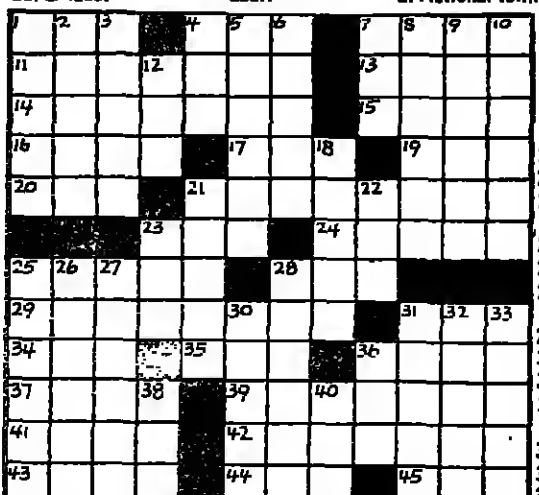
### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- Game like napoleon
  - Incise to attack
  - Early
  - Appellation of Athens
  - Flavoring
  - Coaxes
  - Dillseed
  - Diphidiah
  - Disparity
  - Used after neither
  - Exhaust

DOWN

- Of long standing
- Mites
- Belief
- Elysium
- Choose
- The Altar
- Japanese outcast
- Copycat
- Choice
- Intoxicated
- Distant
- Rubella
- Pretermines
- Arch
- Older people: abbr.

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE



- DOWN
- Collier
  - Sun
  - Atoll
  - Culminate
  - Idle talk
  - Sour vinegar
  - Nullify
  - Panted
  - Crater
  - Variety of chalcidony
  - Skip over
  - Ginger
  - Italian
  - daybreeze
  - Armedillos
  - Water bottle
  - Mountain in Turkey
  - Feminine name
  - Particulars
  - Girassols
  - One of the Apostles
  - Curl
  - Sloths
  - Forage plant

Par time 75 min

AP Newsfeatures

S-26 40. Arm of a starfish

### Tonight's T.V. Features

COP AND THE KID :

THE HERO

Lucas is proud of cop in front of his schoolmates and becomes more so when cop distinguishes himself in a daring raid

SIXTH SENSE :

I DIDN'T MEAN TO SLAY

Dr. Rhodes succeeds in uncovering a murder case by poison with his ESP faculties.

FEATURE :

COUNTERFEIT TRAITOR

Cast : William Holden, Lili Palmer  
Naturalised Swedish executive is blackmailed by the British government to spy on the Nazis during the war.



Tiffany windows at Southern Connecticut college; very valuable collectors items now.

## Rise and fall, and rise again of those famed Tiffany lamps

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — Tiffany lamps and other products were prized possessions near the turn of the century when they were new. They were coddled and shown off.

Even so, many of them found their way to attics and basements through the years as styles changed.

Now once again, however, any family who has a genuine Tiffany lamp is proud to show it off. And they find it has appreciated greatly in value.

For instance, in 1906, a standard Tiffany three-light suspended shade-lamp sold for anywhere from \$20 to \$60. At a recent auction in Pennsylvania, a signed Tiffany Oriental poppy-table lamp went for \$6,500.

A signed 20-inch Tiffany dragonfly lamp, probably originally worth \$100, sold for \$12,500.

But buyers beware. "The name 'Tiffany' is being used for lots of things that only remotely resemble the real thing," warns Robert Koch, professor of art at Southern Connecticut State College in New Haven.

"That name should be used only to refer to those period pieces made in Tiffany studios. Where there's a question of authenticity, the layman has to go to the expert."

As a collector of Tiffany works and author of two books about the painter-decorator, Professor Koch would qualify. He has involved himself with Tiffany for 20 years, ever since researching his doctorate for Yale University on "The Stained Glass Decades."

His books, "Rebel in Glass" and "Louis C. Tiffany's Glass — Bronzes — Lamps: A collector's guide" were published in 1964 and 1971 respectively. The guide features a 1906 price list of Tiffany works made at the Tiffany Studios in Corona, New York.

Too, Dr. Koch and his wife, Gladys, a collector of antiques, look for Tiffany items in flea markets, antique shows and auctions — not only to buy, but to learn more about Tiffany and his works of art.

As a youth, Louis, Tiffany, son of Charles Lewis Tiffany, founder-president of Tiffany & Co. on New York's Fifth Avenue, learned much about art in New York's museums. He studied with two prominent New York artists and under Leon Bailly in Paris.

By 1871, he was accepted as an associate in the National Academy of Design, but six years later he and other American artists founded the Society of American Artists.

He exhibited many of his landscapes and oils in New York between 1872 and 1879 and at several international fairs in the United States and in Europe. He also was invited by President Chester A. Arthur in 1882 to supervise decorating changes in the White House.

Tiffany began experimenting in glassmaking in 1875 after having studied with a Venetian glassmaker, Andrea Boldoni.

Three years later he established a glassmaking factory, the first of

several that followed. He designed his first figure window that year and produced a new kind of American opalescent window glass. He also produced tiles for homes.

At peak production, says Dr. Koch, Tiffany furnaces turned out nearly 30,000 items of blown glass a year. Most of them were blowing-glass shades for lamps that could be completed at the rate of four an hour in each of five shops.

"A Tiffany lamp is like a painting," says Dr. Koch.

While Tiffany is, in fact, classified as a painter of the Victorian era, his glass, bronze, and spumetal objects are art nouveau, the European style that reigned from 1885 to 1905.

Tiffany was the head of a vast and complex operation. The artist would make pencilled designs on scrap paper. His designs were then traced and rendered by draftsmen and approved by Tiffany with pencil marking.

He invented a process for staining glass which he registered in 1894 under the "Favrile" trademark. It differed from the traditional process of creating a leaded mosaic of variegated pieces of glass or painting the colour on the surface of glass and burning or fusing it in.

"Tiffany was the master all the time," asserts Dr. Koch, who notes that 200 craftsmen were employed in Corona studios in the peak

production years. "All employees were some aspect of glasswork — any liked to move among. He imported English and glass blowers, as well as cans who were trained in dios.

Even though Tiffany re-1919, the company continued to make glass and bronze pieces including windows, lamp shades, mosaics, until it was liquidated in 1938. Several warehouse merchandise were sold at a time.

Dr. Koch explains that concern for artistic quality arent in his decision to w his business be closed in passing. He didn't want any quality to deteriorate.

The professor is proud role in restoring three large windows that were da installed in the First Ch-Christ on the New Haven, between 1898 and 1904. T now valued at more \$30,000.

When the church trustee ded in 1960 to restore the sanctuary to its 1814 app the three stained-glass, y had to be removed. And a ars of negotiating, Dr. Koch instrumental in having the ows donated to Southern ticut College. They were l in the main lounge of i Buley Library in 1972.

### OUT AND ABOUT

#### CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

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For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4-6 p.m.

#### PORTOFINO RESTAURANTS

Jebel Amman — First Circle, Cinema Rainbow strip Restaurant, Cafeteria & snack — Speciality burger. Italian

#### STEEKHOUSE

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#### Le Cesa

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هكذا في الأصل



## Security Council calls for direct Greek-Turkish talks

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 25. — The U.N. Security Council called on Greece and Turkey to resume direct negotiations mutually acceptable settlement of their dispute over the Aegean Sea.

The 15-nation council also appealed to them to exercise utmost restraint, and urged them to do nothing in their power to represent tensions, so as to facilitate negotiations.

Addressing the sponsors of the resolution, both British Ambassador Ivor Richard and French Ambassador Jacques Lecomte urged the two foreign ministers to direct talks very soon.

Greece brought the question to the Security Council after Turkey had Greek protests against operations of the Turkish vessel Sismik 1.

After prolonged closed-door discussions, the council was able to vote and act by consensus, although the Libyan delegate said he would abstain if it were a vote.

Iranian Ambassador Iqbal Akbari was reported to have made a last-minute change in the resolution, making it more acceptable to Turkey, said he went along with the original although with reservations in the final paragraph.

The council invited the governments

of Greece and Turkey to continue to take into account the contribution that appropriate judicial means, in particular the World Court, were qualified to make to a settlement of any remaining legal differences they might identify in the dispute.

Greece took the case unilaterally to the court before coming to the U.N. The judges were due to take it up today.

Addressing the Security Council after the resolution was approved, Mr. Caglayanoglu alluded to the Greek move in the World Court. He said Turkey could not accept any provision of the resolution which would be likely to prejudice the process of negotiation or its outcome, or a unilateral recourse to any judicial body.

Turkey had not recognised the binding jurisdiction of the World Court, he noted. Furthermore, it was inevitable that the resumption of negotiations implied that there should be no unilateral actions taken which would be in flagrant contradiction of the policies of negotiation, Mr. Caglayanoglu said.

Mr. Bitsios thanked the council for adopting a resolution which he trusted would clear away obstacles to a resumption of dialogue and lead to a peaceful solution of the problem of the Aegean continental shelf.



EXCHANGE OF FIRE — Leftist gunmen fire on rightist positions in downtown Beirut Wednesday. Fierce fires rage in the background. (A.P. wirephoto).

### Despite everyone's denial

## Lebanon slowly slides into partition

BEIRUT, Aug. 25, (R). — The quaking Lebanon after 16 years of bitter civil war is not a country that should be re-united, but whether and how

the protests of leaders on both sides that they are opposed to partition, the course of war has already split Lebanon into clear-cut zones controlled by the right, the leftist-Palestinian, and the Syrians.

With the mainly Christian right and the largely Moslem leftists insisting that the conflict aspect of the war has been on them by the other side, the leftist-Palestinian side the leaders and fighters of both sides.

As hostile enclaves in each territory have been "cleared," many thousands of civilians have fled from their homes in safety of their own religious areas.

The exodus of refugees has given new push to Lebanon's political and religious division. In the months of bitter fighting, the country's central administration has collapsed, most public services such as transport, communications, and the supply of food have deteriorated or disappeared.

Each side has had to set up its own administration, and however many were intended to become more entrenched day the war goes on. Description, whether official or not, has begun on the sides, forcing civilians — of whom want no part in the — to take up arms.

For armies are likely to meander war, more deaths and sense of divisiveness and hostility than has so far been the case.

Palestinians, whose emergence as a potent political and military force in the host country closely linked with the outbreak of the war here, pose a considerable problem in resolving the conflict.

The rightists will accept no political solution to the war that gives the Palestinians a say in the country's future government.

The Palestinians feel they now have a stake in Lebanon, and any way want to continue using it as a base for efforts to return to their former homeland.

Even if the Lebanese parties involved can find some way of settling their differences, some observers see no way of reconciling the Palestinians' and rightists' demands short of keeping them apart.

Lebanon today is divided into three areas, the result of fighting between the two opposed groups and the consequent Syrian military intervention and continued large-scale presence.

The Syrians control the northern Akkar region and the fertile Bekaa valley in eastern Lebanon, adding up, they say, to three-fifths of the country's surface area. South from the Akkar to Beirut, bounded by the Mediterranean and the Syrians, is the mountainous territory which has been the heartland of the Maronite Christians for centuries.

The leftist-Palestinian alliance holds the area south of divided Beirut to the Israeli border, extending eastwards to the Syrian lines in the Bekaa.

The divisions are not yet rigid or total, for there are still Christian villages living uneasily at peace with their Moslem neighbours in the south.

Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, stands as a lone leftist-held stronghold in the north, surrounded by rightists and Syrians on three sides, and blockaded by the Syrian navy.

But the recent rightwing capture of three adjacent enclaves in their sector of Beirut — Tal Al Zaatar, Jisr Al Basha and Nabaa — was a major step towards consolidating the concept of a Maronite state, cleared of Palestinian and Moslem outposts.

The Palestinians' answer was to settle the Tal Al Zaatar refugees in

Damour, a Christian town south of here which was sacked and emptied of its inhabitants last January.

International transport has provided further evidence of the trend to division, particularly since the closure of the country's only international airport in leftist-held west Beirut as a result of rightist shelling.

Phalangist Party leader Pierre Gemayel said last week that a new airport might be built at Jounieh, the rightists' provisional capital a few kilometres north of Beirut, and added that discussions were under way about enlarging the port there.

The port of Beirut, the country's largest, has had most of its facilities destroyed in the course of the war and is no longer used.

The leftists meanwhile have begun building two small airports in the south, and the southern ports of Tyre and Sidon have become their main outlets for trade and passenger traffic with the outside world — despite checks on ships by Israeli patrol boats.

The Syrians have established a system of passes to regulate traffic between the two countries, and both Palestinians and rightists have forbidden their people to leave the country without special permission.

Each one is thus moving closer to self-sufficiency in a variety of fields — as far as that is possible in a country wrecked by civil war.

Meanwhile the fighting goes on, and in the past fortnight both sides declared their determination to fight to the finish if necessary. Syria, probably the final arbiter of the country's fate, appears to be waiting for the new President, Elias Sarkis, to take office on September 23 before making any new moves.

Mr. Sarkis is more acceptable to all parties than the present incumbent, Suleiman Franjeh, and may be able to set up a new and productive dialogue between the warring factions.

But the total lack of humanity and genuine willingness to compromise shown so far in the war has crushed any tendency towards optimism among most people here, and no-one confidently predicts an early end to the strife.

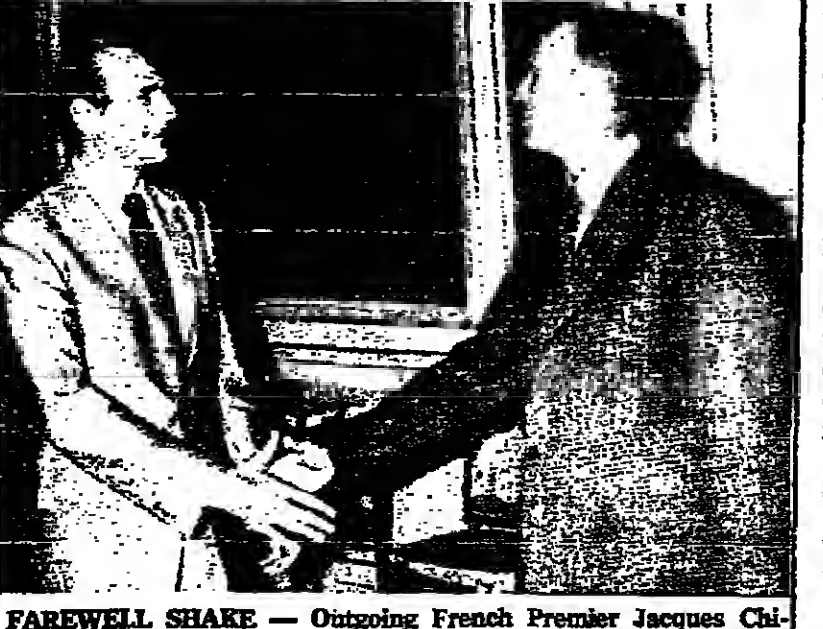
Barring an outright military victory, Lebanon seems headed for more talks, more fighting, and a continuing slide towards irreversible partition or dismemberment.

### Soviet cosmonauts land safely after 48 days in space

MOSCOW, Aug. 25, (R). — Two Soviet cosmonauts back on earth after 48 days aboard the Salyut-5 space station, today reported they had accomplished their mission.

The cosmonauts, whose return surprised western experts, sent a brief message to Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev after landing last night.

"We report to you that the tasks laid upon the crew of the orbital station Salyut-5 have been fulfilled... qualitatively new scientific materials have been obtained," Cosmonauts Boris Volynov and Vitaly Zolotov said.



FAREWELL SHAKE — Outgoing French Premier Jacques Chirac and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing shake hands after Wednesday's cabinet meeting at the Elysee Presidential Palace in Paris where the resignation of the cabinet was announced. (A.P. wirephoto).

## OPEC price meet Tensions appear to ease following Korean meet

KUWAIT, Aug. 25, (R). — Oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were likely to hold an extraordinary conference shortly to discuss a formula for pricing different types of crude oils, according to Kuwait Oil Minister Abdul Muttaleb Al Kazemi.

He told reporters here last night that the ministers would have to meet soon in order to allow a two-month trial run for the "Algerian formula" of regulating oil price differentials before the next ordinary OPEC conference due to be held in Qatar on December 15.

Mr. Kazemi said consultations were under way among OPEC members and a decision on whether to hold the meeting was expected within a few days.

He did not say when or where the meeting would be held.

The OPEC economic commission is now meeting at the organisation's Vienna headquarters to work out guidelines on pricing more than 50 types of crude oils produced by the OPEC states.

It was generally expected to approve the "Algerian formula" first discussed by the ministers at their last meeting in Bali, Indonesia, in May. This would for the first time allow freedom of movement within price bands to reflect quality and transport costs for different crude oils.

In another oil development, Kuwait suggested today that the non-aligned countries' attempt to impose a punitive oil embargo against France over arms sales to South Africa was likely to founder for lack of Arab support.

Kuwait Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed told reporters today the embargo resolution had not been properly debated before it was published and that it was unlikely Arab states would comply with it.

"We support our African brothers in all that touches their vital interests, but there are special circumstances which would prevent a positive response to this call in relation to France," he said.

### Gulf ministers set New York meeting

[Continued from page 1] The minister said South Yemen continued to back forces opposing the Omani government.

Iranian troops, invited by the Omani government four years ago, were helping to maintain peace and end a rebellion in the country's southern Dhofar province, Mr. Al Zawawi told reporters.

"If there were no clear signs of good intentions towards Oman from South Yemen, it would be difficult for us to request a withdrawal of the Iranian forces," he said.

### Arab League peace initiative hope

The spokesman, Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, said a decision on whether to convene a mini summit or a full-scale conference was expected to be taken by the Arab foreign ministers when they meet for one of their regular meetings in Cairo on September 4.

Mr. Kaddoumi, who arrived in Kuwait today from Colombo where he led the PLO delegation to the Non-Aligned Summit, did not say who would be invited to the mini summit or when or where it was likely to be held.

The Arab League has called for a full scale Arab summit conference on Lebanon sponsored by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

A leftist radio quoting U.S. sources in Beirut said today the U.S. government plans to open a consulate in Lebanon's conservative-controlled town of Jounieh.

The report followed an identical report circulating in Beirut yesterday.

In Washington, yesterday's report was met by scepticism, but there was no official comment.

In a separate development, the ESSO oil group today announced that it will wind up its commercial operations in Lebanon as from the end of this month and dismiss its entire staff in view of the present "exceptional circumstances".

Mobil Oil made a similar decision several days ago.

In a similar development, the U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) will move its headquarters from Beirut to Baghdad in September 1979 a U.N. spokesman reported today. He said the decision was taken at a meeting of the commission at Doha, Qatar.

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Aug. 25, (R). — The U.S.-led United Nations Command and North Korea today appeared to have moved cautiously toward the easing of tension over the killing of two American officers by North Korean border guards here a week ago.

The U.N. Command called a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission today to call for punishment for those responsible for the killing and assurances against any recurrence of violence.

U.S. Rear Admiral Mark Frudden, as senior U.N. delegate, asked that North Korea issue "appropriate orders" to its security troops to avoid physical contact with U.N. Command personnel and stop obstructing their movement in the joint security area at Panmunjom.

His North Korean counterpart, Major-General Han Ju-Kyong, did not give a direct answer but proposed a new arrangement which he said would prevent future clashes in the area.

Admiral Frudden described General Han's response as a whole as "unsatisfactory" but said the specific arrangement put forward by him "may be a positive step," and promised to look into it in detail.

The atmosphere was tense as more than 70 U.N. Command-accredited journalists covered the meeting under watchful eyes of command security guards. But signs of restraint were evident on both sides.

General Han proposed the 800-metre wide Panmunjom joint security area at the commission's conference site be split into two portions to restrict personnel of the U.N. Command and North Korea to the southern and northern sides respectively.

Under the existing arrangement in the 1953 Korean armistice agreement personnel of both sides are allowed freedom of movement in the area.

Blaming this for past incidents, in the area, General Han said: "To remove the possibility of a conflict... we believe it most reasonable to separate security forces of both sides..."

The North Korean official daily newspaper Rodong Simun has asked the United States to stop "provocative" military manoeuvres, but General Han did not mention U.S. military movement and exercises at all today, limiting his statements to the subject matter.

South Korean journalists covering armistice meetings found this unusual for the North Koreans, who invariably accused the United States of attempting to provoke war in Korea.

They also noted the usual North Korean reference to the "American imperialists" was conspicuously absent during the 48-minute talks today.

Admiral Frudden opened today's meeting by recalling that the United States regarded last Saturday's message of regret from North Korean President Kim Il-Sung as "a positive step," but insisted assurances on the future safety of U.N. personnel.

## Arab ministers set up \$ 500m research fund

RABAT, Aug. 25, (R). — Arab states today ended a 10-day conference on the application of science and technology with a pledge to narrow the gap between them and the developed world since "inequalities... are liable to threaten world peace."

In its final declaration, the meeting of Arab ministers responsible for the application of science and technology to development (Castarab) said achieving such a goal required enormous efforts.

The declaration hailed the decision to set up a \$ 500 million Arab research and development fund as the most important one taken by the conference. The final document was read out by Egypt's Secretary of State for Scientific Research, Mr. Said Ramadan Hadara.

The ministers also decided to set up a permanent committee to follow up the conference's call for promoting "home-grown scientific and technological development" in the Arab world.

M. Amadou Mahtar M'bow, Director-General of UNESCO which sponsored the conference, said the creation of the special Arab research fund would "constitute a political act of the highest significance because it means the Arab states have a real desire to work together to create autonomous scientific and technological foundations."

Recommendations that the Arabs should formulate "coherent national policies" in science and technology were "the only way to reduce the widening gap between industrialised and developing countries," he added.

He said the recommendations also showed a desire for joint Arab efforts to master water resources, the ecology of arid areas, geological studies and unconventional energy sources. Among the projects envisaged, he cited plans to make a geological map of the Arab world, develop Morocco's seismic centre in order to make it a regional organisation and plans to make an oceanographic survey of the Gulf area.

M. M'bow said he believed the Arabs were ready to make "a forced march to re-establish their dignity by offering their people the means to live decently" through science and technology.

The conference proposed building three 50-megawatt nuclear power stations at strategic points in the Arab world eventually to replace oil as a power source. It also called for wider use of solar energy and intensive efforts to train scientists until there was one for every 2,000 people.

### Sadat accepts to serve second term

[Continued from page 1] Egyptians to set up a state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip connected by a corridor.

Mr. Sadat said that once peace was reached with Israel, there would be no further justification for an Arab boycott.

He added that he did not know what the current views of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were, but if the PLO took part in the Geneva conference the Palestinians would be "understanding and very objective".

Israel has so far refused to accept the PLO's presence at the conference which is co-sponsored by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Turning to the Lebanese crisis, the Egyptian president said "the Syrians are bogged down in Lebanon."

He said the United States' silence over the crisis was "an approving" one.

Egyptian-Soviet relations, he said, were still "tense". It was up to both sides to improve them, not Egypt alone. He said he did not intend to suspend repayment of Egypt's debts, but wanted a 10-year moratorium on them.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Market tended easier in quiet trading Wednesday following the rise in sterling, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 4.6 to 224, near another low for the year.

Fears of higher interest rates caused gilts to fall by up to 3/8 in longs, and around 1/4 in shorts. Leading industrials were off easier by 3p to 5p.

Shares halved early losses ranging up to 6p.

Mining shares continued easier reflecting the renewed fall in bullion, and falls of around 50p were seen in heavyweight gold miners. Australians were easier where changed.

Among companies reporting results today, Associated Dairies, faster ahead of the figures, gained 5p afterwards but then came to its overnight level, BOC International eased a penny ahead to interim results.

Leading industrials saw falls ranging to 7p, as in Unilever, whiffs of 3p to 5p were seen in ICI, EMI, GEC, Hawker, Tubes, and Metal Box.

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